CIVILIAN PROTECTION

WHY
WHAT
HOW
WHO
WHERE
WHEN

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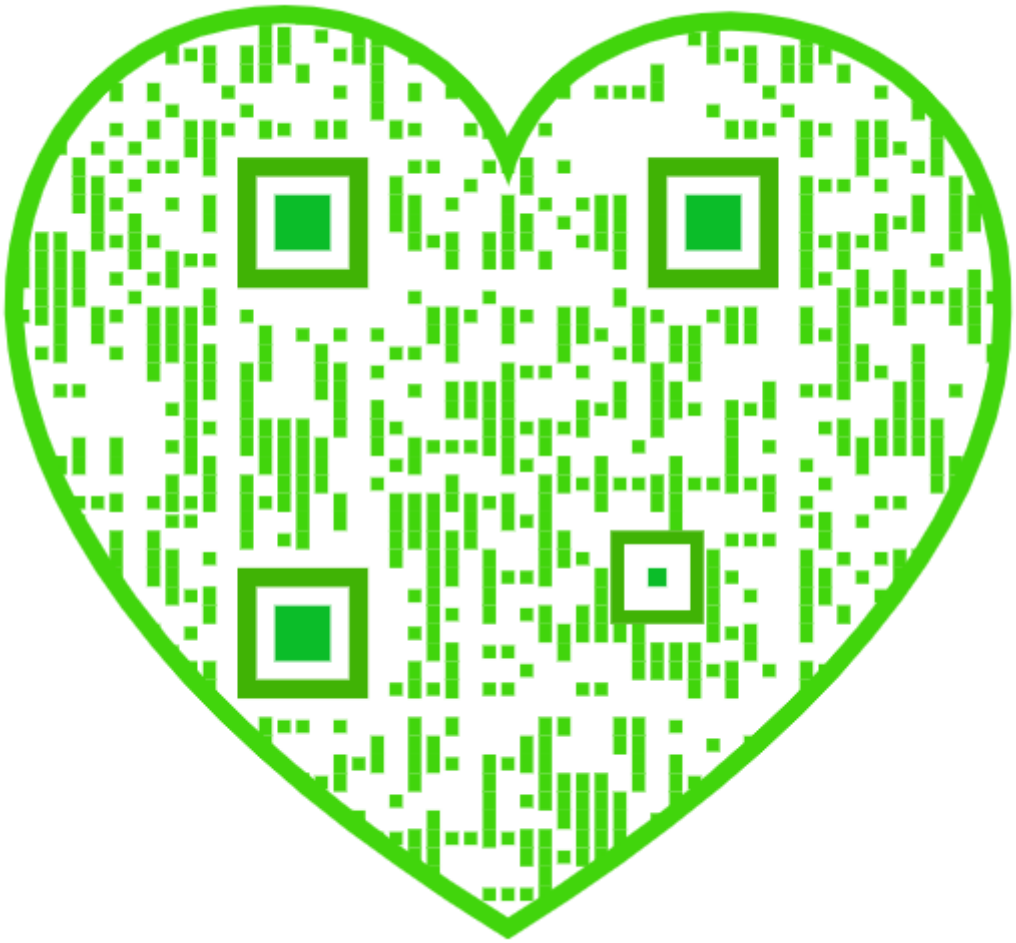

THE UNITED STATES,

as these words are written, is officially at peace with all other nations. However, being at peace with one's neighbors is no longer any guarantee against sudden and devastating attack, as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, China, and Russia have found out in the last two years.

On May 20, 1941, the United States Office of Civilian Defense was established by Executive Order, and charged with the task of preparing and organizing, through the States and cities, a means of defense against the effects of hostile air attack, so that, should the need arise, we would not find ourselves unprepared.

This pamphlet is intended to tell, very briefly, without either details or technical information, the outlines of the plans which have been developed and the broad reasons for them.

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WHY

CIVILIAN PROTECTION

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AS Mr. Leonard Brockington has remarked, "You can't fight a gorilla under the Marquis of Queensbury Rules." Total war, commonly said to be a new kind of war, is as old as mankind, and used to be called "the law of tooth and talon."

Total war opposes not only the armies of its enemies, but the civilian populations as well. It strikes at men and women, children and old people, seeking to create terror and havoc, panic and suffering among the noncombatant population to force surrender upon their government.

The price of surrender so forced, is slavery and extinction. Hitler has declared the object of total war to be "the disappearance of the vanquished people from the stage of history."

That is the "why" of Civilian Protection. That is why it is necessary to set up organizations and means to minimize the effects of air-raid damage, to keep people calm, to aid civilian casualties and clear them to hospitals, to protect them against fear and disease and fire and panic as much as against explosions of bombs, or against gases.

WHAT

IS CIVILIAN PROTECTION

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THIS new kind of war makes it necessary to distinguish between *active* defense and *passive* defense. Active defense includes all the things we do which are directed at hostile soldiers and planes and tanks and guns. Passive defense, on the other hand, is not directed at enemy people and planes; it is aimed at making our people so strong and well organized among themselves that they can say, "Our army and navy can dish it out; we can take it."

Passive defense hinges on a warning system, by which the approach of hostile raider planes is detected far in advance, warning given in enough time to let people get under cover, to let the necessary services get ready to do their part, and so defeat the purpose of the enemy air raid.

Along with this "combat" phase, goes another and more long-range part of civilian defense; this is to care for and strengthen the health and morale of the people themselves, to insure their welfare, and to see to such important things as nutrition, education, and recreation.

This is the "what" of Civilian Defense. We cannot in honesty promise more; we cannot in honor perform less.

HOW

DOES CIVILIAN PROTECTION WORK

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Civilian Protection has two important parts: The Combat or Emergency Phase, and the Community or Long-Range Phase. The former goes into action in case of actual attack, but requires organization and training beforehand; the latter operates continuously and progressively.

Emergency Phase.—The Emergency Phase includes the Aircraft Warning Service, which spots hostile planes, tracks their course, and supplies information to the Active Defense and the Passive Defense; the Control Service, which passes the warnings on to Warning Districts and, through them, to the Control Centers of the United States Citizens' Defense Corps, which operates the various services for dealing with the effects of bombings, with black-outs, with local sirens and warning systems, and with caring for persons affected by the raid.

To each Control Center come successive warnings showing the time which can elapse before hostile raiders are overhead. The Control Center receives also the report of "incidents," the dropping of bombs. To the site of each "incident" it dispatches the necessary persons and equipment.

In a city section or town, the Control Center is the headquarters of the local unit of the United States Citizens'

Defense Corps, which is composed of enrolled, trained volunteer workers. These are organized substantially as follows:

Headquarters:

Staff.
Drivers.
Messengers.

Air Raid Warden Service:

Wardens.
Fire Watchers.
Emergency Food and Housing.

Fire Service:

Regular Fire Department.
Auxiliary Fire Department.
Rescue Squads.

Police Service:

Regular Police.
Auxiliary Police.
Bomb Squad.

Medical Services:

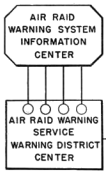
Emergency Medical Service.
Nurses' Aids.
Medical Aids.
Sanitation Service.

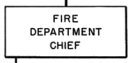
Public Works Services:

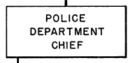
Repair Squads.
Demolition Squads.
Decontamination Squads (for gas).

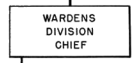
CIVILIAN PROTECTION ORGANIZATION FOR A MUNICIPALITY

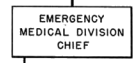
(CIVILIAN DEFENSE CORPS)

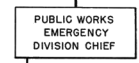


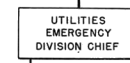


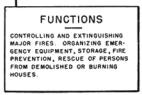


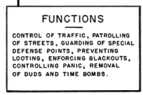


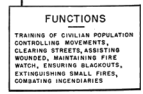


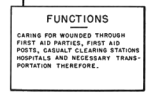


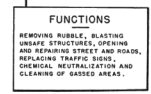


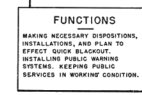

FUNCTIONS
CONTROLLING AND EXTINGUISHING MAJOR FIRES. ORGANIZING EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT, STORAGE, FIRE PREVENTION, RESCUE OF PERSONS FROM DEMOLISHED OR BURNING HOUSES.


FUNCTIONS
CONTROL OF TRAFFIC, PATROLLING OF STREETS, GUARDING OF SPECIAL DEFENSE POINTS, PREVENTING LOOTING, ENFORCING BLACKOUTS, CONTROLLING PANIC, REMOVAL OF DUDS AND TIME BOMBS.


FUNCTIONS
TRAINING OF CIVILIAN POPULATION CONTROLLING MOVEMENTS, CLEARING STREETS, ASSISTING WOUNDED, MAINTAINING FIRE WATCH, ENSURING BLACKOUTS, EXTINGUISHING SMALL FIRES, COMBATING INCENDIARIES


FUNCTIONS
CARING FOR WOUNDED THROUGH FIRST AID PARTIES, FIRST AID POSTS, CASUALTY CLEARING STATIONS HOSPITALS AND NECESSARY TRANSPORTATION THEREFORE.


FUNCTIONS
REMOVING RUBBLE, BLASTING UNSAFE STRUCTURES, OPENING AND REPAIRING STREET AND ROADS, REPLACING TRAFFIC SIGNS, CHEMICAL NEUTRALIZATION AND CLEANING OF GASSED AREAS.


FUNCTIONS
MAKING NECESSARY DISPOSITIONS, INSTALLATIONS, AND PLAN TO EFFECT QUICK BLACKOUT. INSTALLING PUBLIC WARNING SYSTEMS. KEEPING PUBLIC SERVICES IN WORKING CONDITION.

Utilities Services:

Lineman's Corps.
Telephone Service.
Municipal Signal System.
Radio (Police, Professional, Amateur).
Light and power.
Water Service.
Blackout.
Public Air Raid Warning System.

The Emergency Food and Housing Service meets the welfare services through reequipment and rehabilitation of nonmedical cases of persons who have been rendered homeless, are accomplished.

An important element of the Civilian Protection Plan is the citizens themselves; for they are charged with coping with incendiary bombs and putting them out themselves, when they fall on private premises. It is expected that everybody will know how to handle incendiaries, and that each household will have one or more "teams" to deal with those which fall in or near their premises.

Community Phase.—Beginning immediately, programs are being prepared in every community to look after the things that make people strong and able and calm and sure. These programs aim at the maintenance of public health, welfare, and morale under the conditions of "blitz" warfare. The community program includes such fields of activity as—

Nutrition
Health
Education
Recreation
Welfare

and other activities, including caring for persons who may lose their homes or their possessions, or both, through the fall of aerial bombs.

The program outlined so briefly here has many ramifications; these have been worked out, partly on the basis of experience abroad, especially in England, and partly on the basis of our own American system of Federal, State, and local Government.

"*Give the People light, and they will find the way.*"

WHO

HANDLES CIVILIAN PROTECTION

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THE Civilian Defense Program is American in both its origin and in its method of performance; and nowhere is it more truly in the American tradition than in its answer as to "Who?"

For this is a *volunteer* program; depending upon the desire of the people of our country, themselves, to perform vital and patriotic service. At historic places in America—under the shadow of the Minute Man in Lexington, in Washington and Richmond, in view of the Alamo and Sutter's Fort and at Fort Dearborn and at the mouth of the Columbia, men and women are banding together as they did in other critical times, to do the thing which has made our Nation great and will make it greater; they are rising voluntarily to train and to organize and to perfect themselves in their duty, so that when and if the critical moment does arise, they will be equal to the occasion and will deny to the raider or the invader the advantage he is seeking.

Volunteers are needed in every community; thousands upon thousands of them, volunteers who will take the training and who will in time of need give their utmost to the

great cause of freedom, with "their quietness echoing around the world, their ordinariness a flag, their kindness a battle cry."

In each community there is, or soon will be, a Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, manned by the local Committee for Voluntary Participation. This is the place to go to volunteer. This is the center to which calls for needed persons will come, both for the United States Citizens' Defense Corps, and for the other groups engaged in Civilian Defense activities.

Thus, the answer to "Who?" is a simple one. The answer is—"You"—you, the everyday, ordinary American—the householder, the businessman, the banker, the baker, the housewife, the professional woman, the men and women who turn the wheels of industry and produce the Nation's food, the girls and boys who will be messengers, and the elderly people who can help as fire watchers.

It is a broad program; one big enough so that anyone and everyone who wishes to render a patriotic and vital service can find an opportunity to contribute his particular skill and strength.

WHERE

IS CIVILIAN PROTECTION

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CIVILIAN Protection is everywhere. It is a program as big as America. Ultimately, it should reach to every city and every town and hamlet and home in the land.

At first, certain regions, because of their geographical location and industrial or strategic importance, will receive special attention. Later, as the program expands, the necessary degree of perfection is expected to be developed in inland as well as coastal cities, and rural as well as urban localities.

While, on the one hand, there is no obvious advantage in having a high degree of organization in an Iowa cornfield, there is, on the other, a great deal of importance in having the farmer who owns that cornfield know what to do if his place should be a target for a wandering raider, and know how to look out for his own, whatever happens.

Where is Civilian Protection? It is all over America.

WHEN

IS CIVILIAN PROTECTION

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Perhaps you have seen a sign reading "It is later than you think." The time for Civilian Protection is *now.*

Consider: Less than a year before German Armies moved into Czechoslovakia proper, Hitler announced the Sudetenland as "his last territorial demand in Europe." That he had announced several demands, previous to that, as his "last territorial demand in Europe" did not matter at all.

Denmark's first warning of the air blitz was the appearance of German troops in its airports, forts, and cities. Norway's was the storm-troopers marching up the main streets of Oslo. Greece was more fortunate in that respect alone; she had 24 hours' warning.

So it has gone. The forces at loose in the world today count surprise as a weapon, and an allowable one against civilian populations as well as against armies and navies.

There is only one way to put off or to prevent hostile air attack. That is to make sure we are so strong and so well prepared that *it will be profitless for an enemy to attack us.*

He will not begin unless he thinks he can win.

He will not start at all if he knows he cannot win at all.

He will only desist if he knows we will resist—and resist successfully.

Now, therefore, is the time to make ourselves so strong it will keep him from beginning. Now is the time to install, organize, man, and train our civilian defense. This is the time when your defense efforts will count for the most—when they will perhaps delay or even put off entirely, the hostile raids which all of us hope never will come.

We can be sure that, if the realization of the need is great enough, the American people will not fail. We can be sure that we can, if we will, forge from the steel of our national character and the fire in the American heart, a weapon and a shelter which will enable us to turn back the raider with his aims unfulfilled, or even make him think twice and give up thought of trying it.

Yours is the choice; now is the time. It really *is* later than you think. Civilian Protection is *now*—or never!

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